

Treatment Technology Vendor Information Form (VIF) Version 7.0

To be completed for participation in the

Search Engine Linking Environmental Characterization and Treatment Technologies (Tech SELECTT)

Version 1.0

Note: Instead of submitting this form, you may provide information on your technology(ies) electronically. The VIF can be completed on-line at www.ttemi.com/techselectt. An electronic VIF can be downloaded from EPA's CLU-IN web site (www.clu-in.com.). Or you may call the VISITT/Vendor FACTS help line to request a hard copy.

Completion of this form is voluntary. If you have any questions, call the Tech SELECTT Help Line at (800) 245-4505 or (703) 287-8927

Form Approved OMB Control No. 2050-0114 Approval expires 08/31/2000



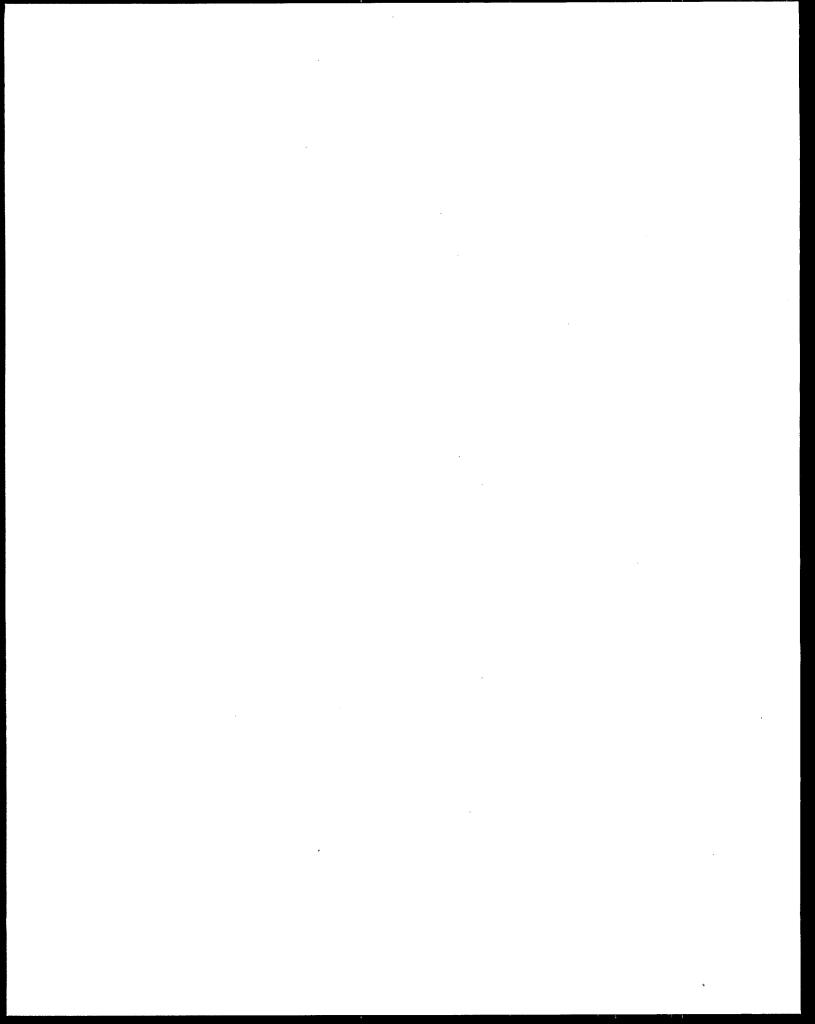


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	<u>Page</u>			
I.	What is the Search Engine Linking Environmental Characterization and Treatment Technologies?			
п.	Which Treatment Technologies are Eligible for Inclusion? i			
III.	Why Should You Participate?			
IV.	Should Vendors Submit Confidential Business Information? ii			
V.	Submittal of Process Flow Diagrams, Schematics, or Pictures ii			
VI.	How Much Documentation is Required Regarding Performance and Other Technology Claims? iii			
VII.	Submittal of Vendor Information Formiii			
VIII.	EPA's Authority for Invitation for Submittal and Burden Statement iv			
IX.	Treatment Technologies For Tech SELECTT (Formerly VISITT) Treatment Technology Vendor Information Form			
,	Part 1:General Information.1Part 2:Technology Overview3Part 3:Full-Scale Equipment/Capabilities14Part 4:Pilot-Scale Equipment/Capabilities17Part 5:Bench-Scale or Emerging Equipment/Capabilities19Part 6:Representative Applications, Client References, and Performance Data21Part 7:Literature and Technical References31			
	LIST OF TABLES			
<u>Table</u>				
1.1 2.1	List of Treatment Technologies of Interest			
Appen	dices			
A B	BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION			

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I. What is the Search Engine Linking Environmental Characterization and Treatment Technologies?

The Search Engine Linking Environmental Characterization and Treatment Technologies (Tech SELECTT) is a service offered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Technology Innovation Office (TIO) to promote the use of technologies for the treatment, characterization or monitoring of contaminated ground water and soil. The predecessor systems, VISITT Version 6.0 (371 technologies provided by 214 vendors), and Vendor FACTS Version 3.0, (154 Technologies provided by 116 vendors) were released in January 1998. The purpose of the system is to foster communication between technology vendors and users by providing information on the availability, performance, and cost associated with the application of characterization and treatment technologies. Tech SELECTT is intended to inform Federal, state, and private-sector remediation professionals of their cleanup options and the capabilities of the firms listed in the system's database to provide remediation services.

II. Which Treatment Technologies are Eligible for Inclusion?

Eligible technologies are those that are:

- 1. Innovative, that is, technologies that lack cost and performance data and currently are not applied commonly, when their use can provide better, more cost-effective performance than conventional methods.
- 2. Designed to treat contaminated soil, sludge, sediments, solid-matrix and to treat ground water or nonaqueous phase liquids (NAPL) in situ. (See Table 1.1)
- 3. In the category transportable thermal destruction or solidification/stabilization. These two conventional technology categories are being added to the list of eligible technologies to expand on the treatment options available to users of the system.

Treatment technologies associated with groundwater ex situ systems and incineration at a fixed location continue to be ineligible technology categories.

Suppliers of separate components of a treatment technology (such as bacteria for bioremediation) will not be listed in the database. EPA will determine whether a technology is eligible for listing, if so requested by the vendor. Questions about the eligibility of a given technology can be directed to the Tech SELECTT help line at (800) 245-4505 or (703) 287-8927.

III. Why Should You Participate?

Tech SELECTT is an excellent opportunity for vendors to promote their capabilities. The system allows the vendor to provide substantial information on the applicability, cost, performance, and current use of their technologies. The database will be publicly available free-of-charge on the Internet. We anticipate reaching cleanup personnel and investors throughout the U.S. and abroad by widely advertising Tech SELECTT in trade journals, at conferences, and through direct mailings to an extensive list of potential users.

Table 1.1 LIST OF TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES OF INTEREST

Acid Extraction
Adsorption - In Situ

Air Sparging - In Situ Ground Water Bioremediation - In Situ Ground Water

Bioremediation - In Situ Lagoon Bioremediation - In Situ Soil

Bioremediation - Not Otherwise Specified

Bioremediation - Slurry Phase Bioremediation - Solid Phase

Bioventing

Chemical Treatment - Dechlorination

Chemical Treatment - In Situ Ground Water

Chemical Treatment - Other

Chemical Treatment - Oxidation/Reduction

Delivery/Extraction Systems Dual-Phase Extraction

Electrical Separation

Electro-Thermal Gasification - In Situ

Hydraulic Fracturing Magnetic Separation

Materials Handling/Physical Separation

Off-Gas Treatment

Plasma

Pneumatic Fracturing

Pyrolysis

Slagging - Off-Gas Treated Soil Flushing - In Situ Soil Vapor Extraction

Soil Washing

Solidification/Stabilization

Solvent Extraction

Surfactant Enhanced Recovery - In Situ

Thermal Desorption

Thermally Enhanced Recovery - In Situ

Transportable Thermal Destruction

Vitrification

IV. Should Vendors Submit Confidential Business Information?

No. Submittal of technology information for inclusion in Tech SELECTT is voluntary, and submittals should not include confidential business information. However, applicants may write "available on a case-by-case basis" as their response to those questions for which they have information, but would prefer not to make this information generally available.

For confidential projects that otherwise could not be included, applicants are encouraged to provide "sanitized" or masked information that will allow users to review general information on a vendor's experience, without revealing confidential information. For instance, in Part 6, which details project experience, you may provide a generic industry name, such as "organic chemical manufacturer" instead of the actual site name.

V. Submittal of Process Flow Diagrams, Schematics, or Pictures

Vendors should provide a flow chart, schematic, or picture of the treatment process or equipment. To ensure that schematics are legible in the final system, EPA recommends that schematics be submitted in an Encapsulated Postscript (EPS), Bitmap (BMP), Tag Image File (TIF) or Zsoft PC Paintbrush Bitmap (PCX) electronic format. If no electronic copy is available, a camera-ready hard copy suitable for computer scanning is acceptable.

VI. How Much Documentation is Required Regarding Performance and Other Technology Claims?

The treatment technology portion of Tech SELECTT is a service provided by EPA to showcase vendor's technologies and capabilities. Therefore, it is in the applicant's best interest to fill out each part of VIF as completely as possible since incomplete information may discourage users from considering the technology further.

EPA will review each submittal for clarity, completeness, and adherence to instructions and may contact vendors to clarify information submitted. If the Agency makes any substantive changes to the submittal the respondent will be given the opportunity to review and comment, with one exception: EPA may list publicly-available information or references on Superfund sites or Federal facilities at which the vendor's technology has been used.

The Agency will not review submitted data for accuracy or quality; to do so would be too resource intensive and subjective, and would substantially delay dissemination of the database. Tech SELECTT will clearly state that vendors have supplied the information, and that the data have not been verified by the Agency. Applicants should expect that interested users may request additional information regarding applicability and performance of a particular technology. The database will contain the following disclaimer:

"Inclusion in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Tech SELECTT database does not mean that the Agency approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of any of the technologies. Nor does the Agency certify the accuracy of the data. This listing means only that the vendor has provided information on a technology that EPA considers to be eligible for inclusion in this database."

VII. Submittal of Vendor Information Form

Instead of submitting this form, it is recommended that you use the on-line VIF at www.ttemi.com/techselectt for submitting your technology for inclusion in Tech SELECTT. However, there are several other ways you may provide information on your technology(ies). The VIF can be downloaded from the Tech SELECTT homepage at www.ttemi.com/techselectt or from the EPA's Cleanup Information (CLU-IN) web site at www.clu-in.com. You can also obtain the VIF by electronic mail. Send your request to visitt@ttemi.com. A hard copy of the VIF can be obtained by calling the Tech SELECTT help line at (800) 245-4505. The VIF may also be handwritten and submitted to the address below.

System Operator, Tech SELECTT Tetra Tech EM, Inc. 1593 Spring Hill Road, Suite 300 Vienna, VA 22182

VIII. EPA's Authority for Invitation for Submittal and Burden Statement

EPA's authority for conducting this invitation for submittal is set forth under section 311 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 9601 et seq.). Under section 311, EPA may collect and disseminate information related to the use of treatment technologies for remediation of hazardous waste sites.

EPA estimates that the burden of reporting on the vendor for this collection of information will average 25 hours for each original submittal and 13 hours for submittal of an update. These estimates include the time applicants will require to review and maintain necessary data and to complete and review the VIF. Comments about this estimate of burden, or any other issue or concern related to reduction of the burden, should be sent to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 and to Paperwork Reduction Project (OMB#2050-0114), Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

IX. TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR TECH SELECTT (FORMERLY VISITT)

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY VENDOR INFORMATION FORM 7.0

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Part 1 contains questions about general information on your company. Part 1 must be completed for a technology to be included in Tech SELECTT. Date Submitted / / / 1.1 1.2 Developer/Vendor Name Is this an update of a technology listed in VISITT Version 6.0? Yes 1.3a If yes, specify technology and vendor name that appeared in VISITT Version 6.0 if different from the information in this update. For VISITT Version 6.0 Vendors: Questions 1.3b and 1.3c are intended to gather information on the use of VISITT in the remediation community. 1.3b Please provide an estimate of the frequency of inquiries your company has received through your inclusion in VISITT. ____ (value) ____ (unit) 1.3c Has your company performed work, such as a treatability study, pilot-scale study, or field demonstration, as a result of those inquiries.

Yes Please provide details, if possible. Please list your primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and check the 1.4 appropriate business classification for each code. Refer to Appendix A for business classification definitions. SIC code Small Other Than Small Disadvantaged/Minority Women-owned

SIC code

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

1.5	Street Address	
		_
1.6	City	
1.7	State/Province	
1.8	Zip Code	
1.9	Country	
1.10	a. Contact Name(s) Prefix: First Name:	Alt - U · · ·
	Last Name: Suffix:	
	b. Contact Title(s)	
1.11	Contact Phone () ext	
1.12	Fax Number ()	
1.13	Internet E-mail Address	
1.14	Home Page Address	

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 2: TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Part 2 asks questions about the technology type, trade name, patent information, technology description, highlights, limitations, media treated, contaminants treated as well as other general questions related to a vendor's technology. Part 2 must be completed for a technology to be included in Tech SELECTT.

2.2	000000	Equipment manufacturer Subcontractor for cleanu Prime contractor for full- Technology sales Technology rentals or lea Other (specify)	p service service re ases	emediation		ch additional technology.
2.3		Acid Extraction Adsorption - In Situ Air Sparging - In Situ Ground Water Bioremediation - In Situ Ground Water Bioremediation - In Situ Lagoon Bioremediation - In Situ Soil Bioremediation - Not Otherwise Specified Bioremediation - Slurry Phase Bioremediation - Solid Phase Bioventing Other (specify)		Chemical Treatment Dechlorination Chemical Treatment Ground Water Chemical Treatment Chemical Treatment Oxidation/Reduction Delivery/Extraction S Dual-Phase Extractio Electrical Separation Electro-Thermal Gasi In Situ Fracturing - Pneumat Fracturing - Hydraulid Magnetic Separation Materials Handling/ F Separation	- In Situ - Other - Systems n fication - C	Off-Gas Treatment Plasma Pyrolysis Slagging - Off-Gas Treated Soil Flushing - In Situ Soil Vapor Extraction Soil Washing Solidification/Stabilization Solvent Extraction Surfactant Enhanced Recovery - In Situ Thermal Desorption Thermally Enhanced Recovery - In Situ Transportable Thermal Destruction Vitrification
2.4 2.5		nis a registered Trade		ive license?	Yes	□ No

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.6	Patents				
	a. Is tec	chnology patented?	٥	Yes	☐ No
	b. Is pat	tent pending?		Yes	☐ No
2.7		y Scale. Check only one. the technology.	Using the following	definitions, ind	licate the operational
	а. 🚨	Full scale. Available equip remediation. (If you select			
	b. 🗖	Pilot scale. Available equipor establish the design and it is not of the size typicall fill out <i>Part 4</i>).	l operating conditior	ns for a full-scal	e system. However,
	с. 🚨	Bench scale or emerging. use of bench-top equipments used to scale up the technical out <i>Part 5</i>).	nt in the laboratory.	Data from the	se studies cannot be
2.8a.	Is this tec	hnology in the Superfund Ir	nnovative Technolog	gy Evaluation (S	SITE) Program.
	☐ Yes		☐ No		
b.	Is this technology being tested, or has this technology been tested, in EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program?				
	Yes		☐ No		
	EPA Proje	ct Manager:		****	
	SITE Docu	ıment Number(s):		/	
c.		hnology being tested, or ha ation Program?	s this technology b	·	EPA SITE
	☐ Yes		☐ No		
	EPA Projec	ct Manager:			
	SITE Docu	ument Number(s):		·	

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.9 Description of Technology. In 300 words or less, describe the treatment process, including scientific principles on which the technology is based; key treatment steps; unique and innovative features; whether full-scale system is/will be batch, continuous, or semicontinuous; and whether the technology is above ground or in situ. Parts 3 and 4 allow more detail for full- and pilot-scale systems. Provide a flow chart or schematic of the treatment process, showing the equipment necessary for each step. To ensure the schematics are legible in the final system, EPA recommends that schematics be submitted in an Encapsulated Postscript (EPS) Bitmap (BMP), Tag Image File (TIF) or Zsoft PC Paintbrush Bitmap (PCX) electronic format. If an electronic copy is not available, a camera-ready hard copy suitable for computer scanning can be submitted as an alternative.

EXAMPLE

Description of Technology

ABC Corporation has developed an innovative solvent extraction technology (SUPER) that uses Super Chemical as the solvent. Super Chemical is a biodegradable solvent.

The key to success of this process is Super Chemical's property of inverse miscibility; below 65 degrees F. Super Chemical is soluble in water (hydrophilic) and above 65 degrees F, it is insoluble in water (hydrophobic). Therefore, cold Super Chemical can extract water and water-soluble compounds, and warm Super Chemical can extract organic contaminants, such as PCBs, pesticides, PAHs, SVOCs, and VOCs.

Within the unit, the soil is washed continuously with Super Chemical in a counter-current process. The contaminants dissolve in the solution and are removed from the soil by the counter-current flow. The contaminated solvents are reclaimed in a closed-loop circuit, eliminating the need for large volumes of solvent. The clean, washed soil is moved to a closed-loop dryer system, where any excess solvent is removed from the soil. When the soil exits the system, it is relatively free of organics and dry. The collected contaminant from the solvent washing is concentrated 1,000 to 10,000 times, reducing its volume and its associated disposal costs; and is pumped periodically from the system into labeled 55-gallon drums for conventional off-site disposal.

Emissions of organic vapors to air are controlled and treated by a carbon absorption system,

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.9	9	Description of Technology (continued).

Vendor Name	The state of the s
Technology Type	

2.10 **Technology Highlights.** In 200 words or less, describe the key marketable features of the technology in terms of contaminants treated, performance, implementation, or cost. Include highlights such as treatment niche and advantages over other technologies.

Technology Highlights The SUPER solvent extraction process can treat soils, sludges, and sediments contaminated with PCBs, carcinogenic PAHs, pesticides, and VOCs at 20 percent to 40 percent of incineration costs. Treated products from the SUPER process include: water suitable for discharge, oil for recycle as fuel, and solids that can be returned to the site as backfill. The process also can reduce the initial volume of contaminated material by as much as 90 percent. The SUPER solvent extraction process operates at near ambient pressures and temperatures, uses off-the-shelf process equipment, and controls air emissions. The extraction efficiency (organic removal efficiency) achieved is as high as 99 percent. Solvent recovery is also greater than 99 percent. The process can treat up to 300 tons per day of contaminated soil. This technology is well accepted by communities because air emissions are minimized.

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Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.11 Technical Limitations. In 200 words or less, describe the technical limitations such as specific

		EXAMPLE	
	Techn	ology Limitations	
The SUPER process is not applicable for metal-only, radioactive, high-concentration or other inorganic wastes, but its performance is not affected by non radioactive inorganics at low concentrations. This process may require screening or crushing to 0.25 inch, and other feed preparation operations, depending on the waste. The extraction efficiency of an organic contaminant will depend on its solubility in the solvent. The solvent used is best suited for PCBs and pesticides.			
	·		

Vendor Name	 	
Technology Type		
i comology 1 ype	 	

2.12 Other Comments. In 200 words or less, provide additional information about the technology, such as its history, status, capabilities, and experience and applicable permits obtained (for example, TSCA or RCRA). Also describe plans for future development of the technology, including diversification of media and/or contaminants treated.

	EXAMPLE
	Other Comments
	has been demonstrated successfully at bench scale, pilot scale, and full scale. A full-sc ed to treat sludges contaminated with PCBs at the BAD Oil Refining Superfund site.
Fwo pilot-scale uni contaminated with I	ts have been built. One was operated under the SITE program to treat soils and slud PCBs.
	lity studies have been conducted on contaminated soils containing petrochemical compour pounds, pesticides, PCBs, and wood preserving wastes containing PAHs.

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F ENERGY (1994) 12 (1994) 12 (1994) 12 (1994) 12 (1994)		

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.13 Media treated. Check "actual" for all media that have been treated by your technology. Check "potential" for all media to which the technology may be applied in the future.

Actual	Potential
000000	□ Soil (in situ) □ Soil (ex situ) □ Sludge (does not include municipal sewage sludge) □ Solid (for example, slag) □ Saturated sediment (in situ) □ Saturated sediment (ex situ) □ Ground water (in situ) [Includes treatment of ground water and/or saturated soil]
0000	Off-gas generated from a primary innovative treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.14 Contaminant Groups Treated. Check all that may apply. Check "actual" for all that have been treated by your technology (that is, data exist). Check "potential" for all that the technology may be applied to in the future. Data for actual contaminants treated should be included in Part 6 (see Appendix B for key to contaminant groups). If your technology is materials handling/physical separation, delivery/extraction, or if you are an equipment vendor, this question may not apply.

Actual Potential	Actual Potential
Halogenated volatiles Halogenated semivolatiles Nonhalogenated volatiles Nonhalogenated semivolatiles Organic pesticides/herbicides Dioxins/furans	Heavy metals Nonmetallic toxic elements Radioactive metals Asbestos Inorganic cyanides Inorganic corrosives
PCBs Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) Solvents	Miscellaneous Explosives/propellants
Benzene-toluene-ethylbenzene- xylene (BTEX) Acetonitrile (organic cyanide) Organic acids	Medical wastes Organometallic pesticides/herbicides Other (specify)

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

2.15 Industrial Waste Sources or Site Types. Check all that apply. Check "actual" for all that have been treated by your technology (that is, data exist). Check "potential" for all that the technology may be applied to in the future. Treatment data should be available for those sites for which "actual" is checked. See Table 2.1 for wastes typically associated with each industry.

Actual Potent	ial	Actual Pot	otential	
	Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills Inorganic/organic pigments Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting		Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining/reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)	g

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

Table 2.1 Contaminants/Wastes Associated With Industrial Waste Sources or Types of Sites

Agriculture

Battery recycling/disposal

Chlor-alkali manufacturing

Coal gasification

Dry cleaning

Electroplating

Herbicide manufacturing/use

Industrial landfills

Inorganic/organic pigments

Machine shops

Medical wastes

Metal ore mining and smelting

Municipal landfills

Munitions manufacturing

Paint/ink formulation

Pesticide manufacturing/use

Petroleum refining/reuse

Photographic products

Plastics manufacturing

Pulp and paper industry

Other organic chemical manufacturing

Other inorganic chemical manufacturing

Semiconductor manufacturing

Rubber manufacturing

Wood preserving

Uranium mining

: Pesticides

: Lead (acid)

: Chlorine compounds, mercury

: PAHs

: Solvents

: Chrome, metals

: Pesticides

: Wastes from multiple sources

: Solvents, chrome, zinc

: Metals, oils

: Metals, radioactive wastes

: Metals

: Wastes from multiple sources

: Explosives, lead

: Solvents, some metals (chrome, zinc)

: Pesticides

: Petroleum, hydrocarbons, BTEX

: Silver, bromide, solvent

: Polymers, phthalates

: Chlorinated organics, dioxins

: Organics, metals (used as catalyst)

: Inorganics, metals

: Degreasing agents (solvents), metals

: Rubber, plastics, polymers, organics

: Creosote, PCP, arsenic, chrome, PAHs

: Uranium, radioactive metals

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 3: FULL SCALE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

You must complete this part if you checked Response 2.7a (that is, technology is at full scale). You may also complete this part if the technology is at pilot scale.

3.1 Major Unit Processes. In 300 words or less, describe the steps and operation of the full-scale system, including a list of key components. Also describe any pre- and post-processing required by your technology. Provide more detail than you did in Question 2.9.

EXAMPLE

Major Unit Processes

Preprocessing

- 1. Front-end loader and weight scale
- 2. Shredder
- 3. Radial stacker belt conveyor and surge hopper
 - a. Stockpiled soil is transported to a weigh scale by a front-end loader.
 - b. Soil is deposited directly on a power shredding device. Classified soil with a top size of less than 2 inches passes through the shredder into the feed conveyor.
 - c. The feed conveyor is an enclosed radial stacker belt conveyor that is 18 inches wide and 60 feet long. The conveyor discharges into the surge hopper located above the thermal processor. The soil is fed into the LT system at regular intervals to maintain the surge hopper seal.

Processing

- 1. Thermal processor
- 2. Induced draft (ID) fan for vapors
- 3. Horizontal screw conveyor and ash conditioner
 - a. The thermal processor houses four intermeshed screw conveyors. The function of each screw conveyor is to move soil forward through the processor and to thoroughly mix the material, providing indirect contact between the heat transfer fluid and the soil. The shafts and flights of the screw conveyors and the processor jackets are hollow to allow circulation of a heat transfer fluid (that is, hot oil).
 - b. Vapors are driven off the soil and are drawn out of the thermal processor by an ID fan.
 - Soil is discharged from the thermal processor onto a horizontal screw conveyor and then an ash conditioner.
 - d. The conditioner is a ribbon flight screw conveyor. Water spray nozzles installed in the conditioner housing cool the discharge material and minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Postprocessing

- 1. Stacker belt conveyor and dump truck
 - a. The conditioner discharges onto an inclined stacker belt. The stacker belt conveys the wetted processed soil from the conditioner to the dump truck.

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	,

PART 3: FULL SCALE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

Major Major	Unit Processes (con	tinued).		
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Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 3: FULL SCALE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

3.2a.	Full-Scale Facility is (check one of	nly)			
	Transportable	☐ F	ixed	n situ	
	b. City		and State	of fixed facil	ity
3.3	Number of Full-Scale Systems.	ī			
	Planned/in design	(Jnder construction	Constru	cted
	Projected completion dates (mm/yyyy)		Projected completion lates (mm/yyyy)		
3.4	Capacity Range.				
	to			(units)	Not applicable
3.5	Estimated Price Range. Provide waste preprocessing and exclude				
	\$ to \$		per	(units)	
3.6	Factors Affecting Unit Price. Wi have a significant effect on the uwaste handling cannot affect price.	nit pri			
	Initial concentration of conta	minant	Sit	e preparation	
	Target concentration of cont	aminant	Wa	ste handling/prepro	cessing
	Quantity of waste		Am	nount of debris with	waste
	Depth of contamination		Ch	aracteristics of soil	(classification,
	Depth to ground water			meability)	
	Characteristics of residual w	aste	Uti	lity/fuel rates	
	Moisture content of soil		Lab	oor rates	
	Other (specify)				
3.7	Full-Scale Cleanups.				
	If you are a subcontractor or using your technology that y applications of your technolo	our firr	n has initiated or co	mpleted. Cons	ider only those
	b. If you are an equipment man firms using your technology of your technology that were	ufactu of whice applie	rer, give the number th you are aware. (ed at petroleum/haza	r of full-scale clo Consider only thardous waste si	eanups by other lose applications tes.

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 4: PILOT-SCALE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

You must complete this part if you checked Response Question 2.7b. You also may complete this part if the technology is at full scale or bench scale.

4.1 **Major Unit Processes.** In 200 words or less, describe the steps and operation of the pilot-scale treatment system, including a list of the key components. Also describe any pre- and post-processing required by your technology. Provide more detail than you did in Question 2.9.

	EXAMPLE	
	Major Unit Processes	
_	essing the soils or bulk soils through various operations of reduced re similar to a full-scale operation. The equipment consists of:	-size equipmen
1. A hopper and screen for feed	preparation; removal of tramp material and sizing, if needed:	
A mixing or attrition tank w extraction of contaminant tak	there the prepared feed is introduced to the liquids. In the most kes place at this stage.	basic system
3. A classification circuit, cons organics from fine clays and	isting of a sump, pump, and cyclone for separation of coarse sa silts:	nd, gravel, and
	o requires, coarse material is subjected to a specific gravity (SG) sep ydrosizer. Contaminated smaller size material (low SG) is separated	The state of the s
 Clean, coarse material is dewarmay be employed. 	atered with a screen, although in full-scale operation, additional drye	rs (centrifuges
6. Low SG organics containing treatment.	contaminant are dewatered with a screen and collected for dispos	al or secondar
7. Clays and silts are flocculated	d in a reaction tank and gravity-concentrated in a thickener or clari	fier.
8. Thickened clays and silts cont processing:	raining contaminant are dewatered in a belt press and sent for dispos	al or secondar
Recycled liquid from the thick returned to the mixing/attrition	kening and dewatering process is collected and; in some cases, tre on tank.	ated before it i

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 4: PILOT-SCALE EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

4.1	Major Unit Processes (con	tinued).

4.2	a. Pilot-Scale Facility	is (Check only one)
	Transportable	Fixed In Situ
	b. City	and State of fixed facility.
4.3 ľ	Number of Pilot-Scale Syster	ns
	Planned/in design	Under construction Constructed
	Projected completion date (mm/yyyy)	Projected completion date (mm/yyyy)
4.4	conduct pilot-scale studies	ou used this technology at your facility or at other locations to on actual wastes? Count only once multiple studies pertaining to the number of different wastes or tests. Do not count tests o
4.5	a. Can you conduct pilot-	scale treatability studies on some types of waste at your location
	Yes	☐ No
	b. At a contaminated site	?
	Yes	☐ No
4.6		apacity of batch processes. This range should be consistent tion 4.7 (the waste requirement for the pilot-scale treatability
	to	(units) Not applicable
4.7	Quantity of Waste Needed	for Pilot-Scale Treatability Study. Give the estimated range of to test, at the pilot scale, the feasibility of this technology on a
	•	(units)

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 5: BENCH-SCALE OR EMERGING EQUIPMENT/CAPABILITIES

	Yes No
2	Number of Bench-Scale Studies Conducted. Estimate total number of bench-scale studies conducted on actual waste from different sources or sites. Count only once multiple studies pertaining to the same site, regardless of the number of different wastes or tests. Do not count tests on surrogate wastes.
3	Description of Bench-Scale Testing Procedures. In 200 words or less, describe the type test that would be performed to determine feasibility of this technology for treating a specific waste.
	EXAMPLE
	Description of Bench-Scale Testing Procedures
In o nat tak	our feasibility assessment tests, we usually start with a sample of the soil to be treated and a knowledge of the ure and concentration of each contaminant as well as the effluent goals to be met. The following steps are then en:
1.	The optimal conditions for soil washing are studied, such as pH, time, and chelating agent and concentration,
2.	Various likely adsorbents are studied on a batch basis to determine which are most effective at removing the metals of interest from the chelating agent in the washing water.
3.	One or more selected media then are studied on columns to determine their ability to retain metals in a continuous flow situation.
4.	For the surviving adsorbent(s), the ion elution performance then is determined; after this step, one resin will have been selected as optimal for the particular task under study.
5.	The selected adsorbent then is subjected to a number of charge and regeneration cycles to establish its ruggedness.

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Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

6.1 List as many as *five* representative projects that also can serve as references. List information for only one project per sheet. For projects that have more than one application, fill out a separate sheet for each application. Provide only the performance data that is specific to each project listed. Full- and pilot-scale projects are of most importance. EPA reserves the right to add information on projects conducted for the federal government of which EPA is aware.

Site Name (or Industry Type if Client Identity is Confidential):		
Site Type or Waste Source (Check all the	at apply)	
Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills Inorganic/organic pigments	Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining/reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing	Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)
Location	Project took place at site named?	At another site (that is, a Test facility)?
City	Yes	Yes
State/Province:	No	No
Country	·	
Regulation/Statute/Organization (Check all that apply)	Application or Project Typ	ie (Check all that apply)
RCRA corrective action CERCLA TSCA Safe Drinking Water Act UST corrective action State (specify) DoD DOE Other (Specify)	Full-scale cleanup Field demonstration Pilot-scale treatability study Bench-scale treatability study RCRA Research, Development, and Demonstration TSCA National Demonstration TSCA Research and Development EPA SITE Demonstration Program	EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program Research Other (specify)
Not Applicable	Media Treated (Che	
	Soil (in situ) Soil (ex situ) Sludge Solid (for example, slag) Saturated sediment (in situ) Saturated sediment (ex situ) Ground water (in situ)	Off-gas from a primary treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:
	Equipment Scale (Check one only)	Project Status
Volume/Quantity Treated (Units) Area treated (for in situ projects) (Units)	Bench Pilot Full	Contracted Month(mm) Year (yyyy) Ongoing Yes No Completed
Depth treated (for in situ projects)	•	Month(mm) Year (yyyy)
(Units)		

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

- Note: (1) List one specific contaminant per line. Do not list such entire contaminant groups as VOCs or solvents.

 TPH, which can be analyzed using a specific test method, can be listed as an individual contaminant.
 - (2) and (3) Indicate the appropriate units; for concentrations that were non-detect write N.D.; treated concentration should be lower than untreated concentration unless the technology is dewatering or some other volume reduction method. If a concentration range cannot be given, provide an average and note it as such.
 - (4) Specify the cleanup standard or goal, if known, for the individual contaminant for this project. For example, if the project was part of a Superfund remedial action, the cleanup goal is specified in the record of decision (ROD) for that site.

Performance Data							
(1) Contaminant o	or Poliutant	(2) Untreated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(2) Treated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(4) Cleanup Standard or Goal	(3) Units
(Example)	Benzene	50 - 150	mg/kg	25 - 50	mg/kg	50	mg/kg
			<u> </u>			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
							
						11 11 11 11 11	
Conditions or	interference	adversely affecting perfo	rmance _		* , , , , , , , ,		
	Mark at what a second and a second a second and a second		C	ost Information			
Estimated or a project	ictual total a	nd/or unit cost for this	What ite mobiliza	ems or activities are includ tion, demobilization, excav	ed or not i vation, wa	included in these cost(s) ste handling)?	(for example,
\$	per	r (unit)					
\$	(to	tal)					
Person outsid	of compan	y familiar with project (op	tional)		Is Literat	ture Available on this Pro	ject? (You
Name	Name Compa					to molado moss situati	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Address					Yes N	0	
Phone							
Additional pro	ject informa	tion such as site conditior	ns, mode d	of operation, and other per	tinent info	rmation.	
			 				
			<u>,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>				
- margaret and a second							

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

6.2

Site Name (or Industry Type if Client Identity is Confidential):		
Site Type or Waste Source (Check all th	at apply)	
Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills Inorganic/organic pigments	Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining/reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing	Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)
Location	Project took place at site named?	At another site (that is, a Test facility)?
City	Yes	Yes
State/Province:	No	No
Country		
Regulation/Statute/Organization (Check all that apply)	Application or Project Typ	oe (Check all that apply)
RCRA corrective action CERCLA TSCA Safe Drinking Water Act UST corrective action State (specify) DoD	Full-scale cleanup Field demonstration Pilot-scale treatability study Bench-scale treatability study RCRA Research, Development, and Demonstration TSCA National Demonstration TSCA Research and Development EPA SITE Demonstration Program	EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program Research Other (specify)
DOE	Media Treated (Che	eck all that apply)
Other (Specify) Not Applicable	Soil (in situ) Soil (ex situ) Sludge Solid (for example, slag) Saturated sediment (in situ) Saturated sediment (ex situ) Ground water (in situ)	Off-gas from a primary treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:
Volume/Quantity Treated	Equipment Scale (Check one only)	Project Status
Area treated (for in situ projects) (Units)	Bench Pilot Full	Contracted Month(mm) Year (yyyy) Ongoing Yes No
Depth treated (for in situ projects)(Units)		Completed Month(mm) Year (yyyy)

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

Note: (1) List one specific contaminant per line. Do not list such entire contaminant groups as VOCs or solvents. TPH, which can be analyzed using a specific test method, can be listed as an individual contaminant.

(2) and (3) Indicate the appropriate units; for concentrations that were non-detect write N.D.; treated concentration should be lower than untreated concentration unless the technology is dewatering or some other volume reduction method. If a concentration range cannot be given, provide an average and note it as such.

Specify the cleanup standard or goal, if known, for the individual contaminant for this project. For example, if the project was part of a Superfund remedial action, the cleanup goal is specified in the record of decision (ROD) for that site.

	Performance Data						
Contaminar	1) at or Pollutant meter	(2) Untreated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(2) Treated	100 C. A. (\$10.00)	(4) Cleanup Standard or Goal	(3) Units
(Example)	Benzene	50 - 150	mg/kg	25 - 50	mg/kg	50	mg/kg
	Historia de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición del composición de la composición del compo						
-PARTITION CONTRACTOR	or that receives the same						
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	to the state of th				ļ		
Conditions o	r interference a	dversely affecting per	formance _				
		<u></u>	C	ost Information			
Estimated or project	actual total and	d/or unit cost for this	What item mobilization	s or activities are include on, demobilization, excava	d or not inc ation, waste	cluded in these cost(s) (for e handling)?	example,
\$_	per _	(unit)					
\$_	(tota	1)					
Person outsi	de of company	familiar with project (d	optional)		Is Literatu wish to in	re Available on this Project	et? (You may
Name		Comp	pany				
Address						_ Yes No	
Phone							
Additional pr	oject informatio	on such as site conditi	ons, mode o	of operation, and other pe	ertinent info	rmation.	
						·	
					******		****

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

6.3

Site Name (or Industry Type if Client Identity is Confidential):		
Site Type or Waste Source (Check all tha	at apply)	
Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills	Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining/reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing	Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)
Location	Project took place at site named?	At another site (that is, a Test facility)?
City	Yes	Yes
State/Province:	No	No -
Regulation/Statute/Organization (Check all that apply)	Application or Project Typ	
RCRA corrective action CERCLA TSCA Safe Drinking Water Act UST corrective action State (specify)	Full-scale cleanup Field demonstration Pilot-scale treatability study Bench-scale treatability study RCRA Research, Development, and Demonstration TSCA National Demonstration TSCA Research and Development EPA SITE Demonstration Program	EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program Research Other (specify)
DoD DOE	Media Treated (Che	eck all that apply)
Other (Specify) Not Applicable	Soil (in situ) Soil (ex situ) Sludge Solid (for example, slag) Saturated sediment (in situ) Saturated sediment (ex situ) Ground water (in situ)	Off-gas from a primary treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:
Volume/Quantity Treated	Equipment Scale (Check one only)	Project Status
Area treated (for in situ projects) Cunits Cunits Depth treated (for in situ projects)	Bench Pilot Full	Contracted Month(mm) Year (yyyy) Ongoing Yes No Completed
(Units)		Month(mm) Year (yyyy)

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

Note: (1) List one specific contaminant per line. Do not list such entire contaminant groups as VOCs or solvents. TPH, which can be analyzed using a specific test method, can be listed as an individual contaminant.

(2) and (3) Indicate the appropriate units; for concentrations that were non-detect write N.D.; treated concentration should be lower than untreated concentration unless the technology is dewatering or some other volume reduction method. If a concentration range cannot be given, provide an average

and note it as such.

(4) Specify the cleanup standard or goal, if known, for the individual contaminant for this project. For example, if the project was part of a Superfund remedial action, the cleanup goal is specified in the record of decision (ROD) for that site.

Performance Data						
(1) Contaminant or Polkutant Parameter	(2) Untreated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(2) Treated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(4) Cleanup Standard or Goal	(3) Units
(Example) Benzene	50 - 150	mg/kg	25 - 50	mg/kg	50	mg/kg
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						<u></u>
	188 m-1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
<u></u>						
Conditions or interference	adversely affecting perform	rmance _				
Neg P		i Alanio	ost Information	30		
Estimated or actual total and/or unit cost for this project What items or activities are included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) What items or activities are included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in these cost(s) (for example project) was the included or not included in the included or not included in the included or not included						
\$ per	(unit)					
\$ (tot	tal)					
Person outside of company	y familiar with project (op	tional)		Is Litera	ture Available on this Proj sh to include these citation	ect? (You
Name	Compa	ny		ina, in	m to molado modo ottation	10 111 7 111 07
Address				Yes No		
Phone						
Additional project informat	ion such as site condition	ıs, mode o	of operation, and other pert	tinent info	ormation.	

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

6.4

Site Name (or Industry Type if Client Identity is Confidential):				
Site Type or Waste Source (Check all that	(apply)			
Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills Inorganic/organic pigments	Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining /reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing	Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)		
Location	Project took place at site named?	At another site (that is, a Test facility)?		
City	Yes	Yes		
State/Province:	No	No		
Country				
Regulation/Statute/Organization (Check all that apply)	Application or Project Ty	pe (Check all that apply)		
RCRA corrective action CERCLA TSCA Safe Drinking Water Act UST corrective action State (specify) DoD	Full-scale cleanup Field demonstration Pilot-scale treatability study Bench-scale treatability study RCRA Research, Development, and Demonstration TSCA National Demonstration TSCA Research and Development EPA SITE Demonstration Program	EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program Research Other (specify)		
DOE Other (Specify)	Media Treated (Ch. Soil (in situ) Soil (ex situ) Sludge	eck all that apply) Off-gas from a primary treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase		
Not Applicable	Solid (for example, slag) Saturated sediment (in situ) Saturated sediment (ex situ) Ground water (in situ)	liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:		
Volume/Quantity Treated	Equipment Scale (Check one only)	Project Status		
Area treated (for in situ projects) (Units)	Bench Pilot Full	Contracted Month(mm) Year (yyyy) Ongoing Yes No		
Depth treated (for in situ projects)	;	Completed .		
(Units)		Month(mm) Year (yyyy)		

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

- Note: (1) List one specific contaminant per line. Do not list such entire contaminant groups as VOCs or solvents. TPH, which can be analyzed using a specific test method, can be listed as an individual contaminant.
 - (2) and (3) Indicate the appropriate units; for concentrations that were non-detect write N.D.; treated concentration should be lower than untreated concentration unless the technology is dewatering or some other volume reduction method. If a concentration range cannot be given, provide an average and note it as such.
 - (4) Specify the cleanup standard or goal, if known, for the individual contaminant for this project. For example, if the project was part of a Superfund remedial action, the cleanup goal is specified in the record of decision (ROD) for that site.

Performance Data								
(1) Contaminant or Poliutant Parameter	(2) Untreated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(2) Treated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	(4) Cleanup Standard or Goal	(3) Units		
(Example) Benzene	50 - 150	mg/kg	25 - 50	mg/kg	50	mg/kg		
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		1				-		
		<u> </u>		 				
				-				
Conditions or interference	adversely affecting perfo	rmance			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
		_						
		C	ost Information					
Estimated or actual total and/or unit cost for this project			Cost information What items or activities are included or not included in these cost(s) (for example, mobilization, demobilization, excavation, waste handling)?					
\$ per	(unit)							
\$ (total)								
Person outside of company familiar with project (optional)			Is Literature Available on this Project? (You may wish to include these citations in <i>Part 6</i>)					
Name Company								
Address			,		_ Yes No)		
Phone			f approximation and other per	tinant info	vmation.	··		
Additional project information such as site conditions, mode of operation, and other pertinent information.								

Vendor Name	 	
Technology Type	 	

PART 6: REPRESENTATIVE APPLICATIONS, CLIENT REFERENCES, AND PERFORMANCE DATA

6.5

Site Name (or Industry Type if Client Identity is Confidential):		
Site Type or Waste Source (Check all th	at apply)	
Agriculture Battery recycling/disposal Chlor-alkali manufacturing Coal gasification Dry cleaning Electroplating Gasoline service station/petroleum storage facility Herbicide manufacturing/use Industrial landfills Inorganic/organic pigments	Machine shops Medical wastes Metal ore mining and smelting Municipal landfill Munitions manufacturing Paint/ink formulation Pesticide manufacturing/use Petroleum refining/reuse Photographic products Plastics manufacturing Pulp and paper industry Other organic chemical manufacturing	Other inorganic chemical manufacturing Semiconductor manufacturing Rubber manufacturing Wood preserving Uranium mining Other (specify)
Location	Project took place at site named?	At another site (that is, a Test facility)?
City State/Province: Country	Yes No	Yes No
Regulation/Statute/Organization (Check all that apply)	Application or Project Typ	e (Check all that apply)
RCRA corrective action CERCLA TSCA Safe Drinking Water Act UST corrective action State (specify) DoD	Full-scale cleanup Field demonstration Pilot-scale treatability study Bench-scale treatability study RCRA Research, Development, and Demonstration TSCA National Demonstration TSCA Research and Development EPA SITE Demonstration Program	EPA SITE Emerging Technology Program Research Other (specify)
DOE	Media Treated (Che	ck all that apply)
Other (Specify) Not Applicable	Soil (in situ) Soil (ex situ) Sludge Solid (for example, slag) Saturated sediment (in situ) Saturated sediment (ex situ) Ground water (in situ)	Off-gas from a primary treatment technology Dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) [in situ] Light nonaqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) [in situ] Other:
Volume/Quantity Treated	Equipment Scale (Check one only)	Project Status
Area treated (for in situ projects) (Units) Depth treated (for in situ projects)	Bench Pilot Full	Contracted Month(mm) Year (yyyy) Ongoing Yes No Completed
(Units)		Month(mm) Year (yyyy)

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 6: REPRESENTATIVE APPLICATIONS, CLIENT REFERENCES, AND PERFORMANCE DATA

Note:	(1)	List one specific contaminant per line. Do not list such entire contaminant groups as VOCs or solvents. TPH, which can be analyzed using a specific test method, can be listed as an individual contaminant.
	(2) and (3)	Indicate the appropriate units; for concentrations that were non-detect write N.D.; treated concentration should be lower than untreated concentration unless the technology is dewatering or some other volume reduction method. If a concentration range cannot be given, provide an average and note it as such.
	(4)	Specify the cleanup standard or goal, if known, for the individual contaminant for this project. For example, if the project was part of a Superfund remedial action, the cleanup goal is specified in the record of decision (ROD) for that site.

	1)	(2)		(2)		(4)	
·	or Pollutant	Untreated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	Treated Concentration Range (Min to Max)	(3) Units	Cleanup Standard or Goal	(3) Units
(Example)	Benzene	50 - 150	mg/kg	26 - 50	mg/kg	50 Summers and	mg/kg
					,		
					<u> </u>		1

	actual total an	d/or unit cost for this	What ite	ms or activities are includ	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (
oroject \$	per	(unit)	What ite		led or not i	included in these cost(s) (
project \$		(unit)	What ite	ms or activities are includ	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (.,,
project \$ \$ Person outsid	per(total	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (for example
\$ \$ Person outsid	per(total	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (ste handling)?	for example ect? (You s in <i>Part 6</i>
\$ \$ Person outsid	per(total	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (ste handling)? ture Available on this Proj h to include these citation	for example ect? (You s in <i>Part</i> 6
\$ \$ Person outsid	per(total	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (ste handling)? ture Available on this Proj h to include these citation	for example ect? (You s in <i>Part</i> 6
project \$ Person outsid Name Address	per (tota	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (ste handling)? ture Available on this Proj h to include these citation Yes No	for example ect? (You s in <i>Part</i> 6
project \$ Person outsid Name Address	per (tota	al) familiar with project (op	What ite mobilizat	ms or activities are includ ion, demobilization, excav	led or not i	included in these cost(s) (ste handling)? ture Available on this Proj h to include these citation Yes No	for example ect? (You s in <i>Part</i> 6

Vendor Name	
Technology Type	

PART 7: LITERATURE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES

7.1 List and attach available documentation (for example, journal articles, conference papers, patents) that best describes technology and vendor capabilities. References that contain performance and cost data are of particular interest. **Do not include personal references.** EPA reserves the right to add to the list other publicly available references.

		_
Author(s)		
Title		
		_
Journal/Conference		_
Date	NTIS/EPA Document Number(s)	_
		-
Author(s)		-
Hue		-
Journal/Conference	·	_
Date	NTIS/EPA Document Number(s)	_
		-
		-
Title		-
Journal/Conference		-
Date		_
Author(s)		_
		_
		_
Journal/Conference		
Date	NTIS/EPA Document Number(s)	
		-
Author(s)		_
Title		_
		_
Journal/Conference		_
Date	NTIS/EPA Document Number(s)	_

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APPENDIX A BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

The following information is intended to be used as a reference to answer question 1.4. SIC code information and definitions are given below. To determine if your company is a small and/or disadvantaged business, first identify the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for your company and secondly identify whether your company qualifies as a small business under that SIC code. Small and disadvantaged businesses are defined below.

Definition of SIC Code

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code - refers to the four-digit number assigned by the government to classify establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. The codes are published by the Government in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The Manual is intended to cover the entire field of economic activities. It classifies and defines activities by industry categories and is the source used by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as a guide in defining industries for size standards. The number of employees or annual receipts indicates the maximum allowed for a concern, including its affiliates, to be considered small (Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 90-43, Interim Rule 61, Federal Register (FR) 67408, December 20, 1996, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), 19.102(g)).

Most remediation firms should fall under one of the SIC codes defined below.

The following SIC code definitions are taken from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, Office of Management and Budget.

SIC code 4953: Refuse Systems (i.e., activities related to actual site cleanup) Establishments primarily engaged in the collection and disposal of refuse by processing or destruction or in the operation of incinerators, waste treatment plants, landfills, or other sites for disposal of such materials. Establishments primarily engaged in collecting and transporting refuse without such disposal are classified in Transportation, Industry 4212.

- · Acid waste, collection and disposal of
- · Ashes, collection and disposal of
- · Dumps, operation of
- Garbage: collecting, destroying, and processing
- Hazardous waste material disposal sites
- Incinerator operation

- Landfill, sanitary: operation of
- · Radioactive waste materials, disposal of
- · Refuse systems
- Rubbish collection and disposal
- · Sludge disposal sites
- · Street refuse systems
- · Waste materials disposal at sea

SIC code 8711: Engineering Services (i.e., activities related to remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial design) Establishments primarily engaged in providing professional engineering services. Establishments primarily providing and supervising their own engineering staff on temporary

contract to other firms are included in this industry. Establishments providing engineering personnel, but not general supervision, are classified in Industry 7363. Establishments primarily engaged in providing architectural engineering services are classified in Industry 8712, and those providing photogrammetric engineering services are classified in Industry 8713.

- Designing ship, boat, and machine
- Engineering services: industrial, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum, marine, and design
- · Machine tool designers
- Marine engineering services
- Petroleum engineering services

Definitions of Small and Disadvantaged Business

The following small business size standards established by the SBA are taken from FAR 19.102.

SIC Code	Description Size
4953	Refuse Systems\$6.0 million
8711	Engineering Services
	Military and Aerospace Equipment
	and Military Weapons \$20.0 million
	Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture
	Other Engineering Services\$2.5 million

The following information is taken from FAR Parts 19-26, Socioeconomic Programs

Small business concern - means a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on government contracts, and qualified as a small business under the criteria and size standards in 13 CFR Part 121 (FAR Section 19.102). Such a concern is "not dominant in its field of operation" when it does not exercise a controlling or major influence on a national basis in a kind of business activity in which a number of business concerns are primarily engaged. In determining whether dominance exists, consideration shall be given to all appropriate factors, including volume of business, number of employees, financial resources, competitive status or position, ownership or control of materials, processes, patents, license agreements, facilities, sales territory, and nature of business activity.

Small disadvantaged business concern - means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged, or a publicly owned business that has at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and that has its management and daily business controlled by one or more such individuals. This term also means a small business concern that is at least 51 percent unconditionally owned by an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization, or a publicly owned business that has at least 51 percent of its stock unconditionally owned by one of these entities, that has its management and daily business controlled by

members of an economically disadvantaged Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization, and that meets the requirements of 13 CFR 124.

- (a) "Socially disadvantaged individuals" means individuals who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identify as a member of a group without regard to their qualities as individuals.
- (b) "Economically disadvantaged individuals" means socially disadvantaged individuals whose ability to compete in the free enterprise system is impaired due to diminished opportunities to obtain capital and credit as compared to others in the same line of business who are not socially disadvantaged. Individuals who certify that they are members of named groups (Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, Subcontinent-Asian Americans) are to be considered socially and economically disadvantaged.
 - (1) "Subcontinent Asian Americans" means United States citizens whose origins are in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, or Nepal.
 - (2) "Asian Pacific Americans" means United States citizens whose origins are in Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), the Northern Mariana Islands, Laos, Kampuchea (Cambodia), Taiwan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Federated States of Micronesia.
 - (3) "Native Americans" means American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians.
- (c) "Native Hawaiian Organization" means any community service organization serving Native Hawaiians in, and chartered as a not-for-profit organization by, the State of Hawaii, which is controlled by Native Hawaiians, and whose business activities will principally benefit such Native Hawaiians.
- (d) "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native Corporation as defined in 13 CFR 124.100 which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians, or which is recognized as such by the State in which such tribe, band, nation, group, or community resides.

Women-owned small business concern - means a small business concern which is at least 51 percent owned by one or more women; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by one or more women; and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

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APPENDIX B KEY TO CONTAMINANT GROUPS

CONTAMINANT GROUP CODES FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST

<u>Organic</u>	Inorganic
A Halogenated volatiles	M Heavy metals
B Halogenated semivolatiles	Nonmetallic toxic elements (As, F)
C Nonhalogenated volatiles	O. Radioactive metals
Nonhalogenated semivolatiles	P Asbestos
E Organic pesticides/herbicides	Q Inorganic cyanides
F Dioxins/furans	R Inorganic corrosives
G PCBs	
H Polynuclear aromatics (PNAs)	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
I Solvents	S Explosives/propellants
Benzene-toluene-ethylbenzene-xylene (BTEX)	T Organometallic pesticides/herbicides
Organic cyanide	
L Organic corrosives	
i	

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Organic Contaminant Group

Iganic Cont	anniant Group	•	
CAS No.		CAS No.	
<u>CMS 110.</u>		CAS No.	
208968	Acenaphthylene H	1689845	Bromoxynil E,K,B
83329	Acenaphthene H	106990	Butadiene, 1,3 C
75070	Acetaldehyde C,I	71363	Butanol C
67641	Acetone	85687	Butlbenzyl phthalate D
75058	Acetonitrile	94826	Butyric acid, 4-2(2,4-dichlorop) E,B
98862	Acetophenone D		
591082	Acetyl-2-thiourea, 1 D	133062	Captan B,E
107028	Acrolein C	63252	Carbaryl E,D
79061	Acrylamide D	. 1563662	Carbofuran E,D
79107	Acrylic acid C	75150	Carbon disulfide C,I
107131	Acrylonitrile	56235	Carbon tetrachloride A,I
124049	Adipic acid D	78196	Carbophenothion E
116063	Aldicarb E,D	75876	Chloral A
309002	Aldrin E,B	57749	Chlordane E,B
107186	Allyl alcohol	106478	Chloroaniline, p B
62533	Aniline D	108907	Chlorobenzene A
120127	Anthracene H	67663	Chloroform A
1912249	Atrazine E,B	74873	Chloromethane A
2642719	Azinphos-ethyl E,D	107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether A
86500	Azinphos-methyl E,D	106898	Chloromethyloxirane, 2 I,A
151564	Aziridine C,L	91587	Chloronaphthalene, 2 B
		95578	Chlorophenol, 2 B
56553	Benz (a) anthracene H	59507	Chloro-3-methylphenol, 4 B
71432	Benzene J	2921882	Chloropyrifos E,D
98884	Benzene carbonyl chloride B,L	218019	Chrysene H
92875	Benzidine D	56724	Coumaphos E,D
205992	Benzofluoranthene,3,4 H	8021394	Creosote H
65850	Benzoic acid D	108394	Cresol, m D
100470	Benzonitrile	106445	Cresol, p D
95169	Benzothiazole,1,2 K	98828	Cumene
50328	Benzo (a) pyrene H	21725462	Cyanazine E,K,B
206440	Benzo (j,k) fluorene H	110827	Cyclohexane
207089	Benzo (k) fluoranthene H	108941	Cyclohexanone C,I
100447	Benzyl chloride A		
111911	Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane B	72548	DDD E,B
111444	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether B	72559	DDE E,B
117817	Bis (2-ethyl hexyl) phthalate D	50293	DDT E,B
542881	Bis (chloromethyl) ether B	78488	DEF
75274	Bromodichloromethane	333415	Diazinon E,D
74964	Bromomethane A	132649	Dibenzofuran

Organic Contaminant Group (continued)

CAS No.	•		CAS No.	
53703	Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	Н	84742	Di-n-butyl phthalate D
124481	Dibromachloromethane		117840	Di-n-octyl phthalate D
96128	Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2			
106934	Dibromoethane, 1,2		115297	Endosulfan E,B
1918009	Dicamba		959988	Endosulfan i E.B
95501	Dichlorobenzene, 1,2	В	33212659	Endosulfan II E,B
541731	Dichlorobenzene, 1,3		1031078	Endolsulfan sulfate E,B
106467	Dichlorobenzene, 1,4		145733	Endothall E,D
91941	Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3		72208	Endrin E,B
75718	Dichlorodifluoromethane	A	7421934	Endrin aldehyde E,B
75343	Dichloroethane, 1,1-	A	563122	Ethion E,D
107062	Dichloroethane, 1,2	Α	141786	Ethyl acetate
75354	Dichloroethene, 1,1	A	100414	Ethyl benzene J
156592	Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2	A	75003	Ethyl chloride A,I
156605	Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2	A	60297	Ethyl ether C,I
120832	Dichlorophenol, 2,4	В	107211	Ethylene glycol I,D
94757	Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2	E,B	110805	Ethylene glycol monoethyl
78875	Dichloropropane, 1,2	A		ether D,I
542756	Dichloropropene, 1,3	A	759944	Ethylpropylthio carbomate, S E,D
62737	Dichlorvos	E,A		
115322	Dicofol	E,B	122145	Fenitrothion E,D
60571	Dieldrin	E,B	86737	Fluorene H
84662	Diethyl phthalate	D	50000	Formaldehyde C,L
111466	Diethylene glycol	D,I	64186	Formic acid C
1660942	Diisopropylmethylphosphonate		110009	Furan I,C
60515	Dimethoate		98011	Furfural I,C
119904	Dimethoxybenzidine, 3,3			
105679	Dimethyl phenol, 2,4		765344	Glycidyaldehyde C
13113	Dimethyl phthalate	'		
77781	Dimethyl sulfate		76448	Heptachlor B,E
99650	Dinitrobenzene, 1,3		1024573	Heptachlor epoxide B,E
51285	Dinitrophenol, 2,4-		118741	Hexachlorobenzene B,E
121142	Dinitrotoluene, 2,4-		87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
606202	Dinitrotoluene, 2,6-		60873	Hexachlorocyclohexane, alpha E,B
88857	Dinoseb		60873	Hexachlorocyclohexane, beta E,B
123911	Dioxane, 1,4		60873	Hexachlorocyclohexane, delta E,B
78342	Dioxathion		77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene B
122667	Diphenylhydrazine, 1,2		67721	Hexachloroethane B
85007	Diquat		70304	Hexachlorophene B
298044	Disulfoton	-	110543	Hexane
330541	Diuron	E,D		

Organic Contaminant Group (continued)

CAS No.	;	CAS No.	
1689834	Ioxynil E,K,B	82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene B
78831	Isobutanol C,I	87865	Pentachlorophenol B,E
78591	Isophorone	85018	Phenanthrene H
	•	108952	Phenol D
143500	Kepone E,B	139662	Phenyl sulfide D
	•	62384	Phenylmercurie acetate E,T
58899	Lindane E,B	298022	Phorate
121755	Malathion B,E	75445	Phosphomidan E.D.
108316	Maleic anhydride D	13171216	Phosphamidon E,D
123331	Maleric hydrazide E,D	85449	Phthalic anhydride D
126987	Methacrylonitrile C,K	23950585	Pronamide D
67561	Methanol	129000	Pyrene H
16752775	Methomyl E,D	110861	Pyridine C,I
72435	Methoxychlor B,E		
79221	Methyl chlorocarbonate C,L	91225	Quinoline H
78933	Methyl ethyl ketone C,I		
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone C,I	108463	Resorcinol D
80626	Methyl methacrylate C	299843	Ronnel E,B
101144	Methylene bis		
	(2-chloroaniline) B	57249	Strychnine E,H
75092	Methylene chloride	100425	Styrene C
23855	Mirex E,B	100+23	Billion
91203	Naphthalene H	746016	TCDD F
100016	Nitroaniline, p D	95943	Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5 B
98953	Nitrobenzene D	630206	Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2 A,E,I
100027	Nitrophenol, 4 D	79345	Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2 A,E,I
1116547	Nitrosodiethanolamine, n D	127184	Tetrachloroethene A,I
55185	Nitrosodiethylamine, n D	58902	Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6 B
62759	Nitrosodimethylamine, n D	3689245	Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate E,D
86306	Nitrosodiphenylamine, n D	109999	Tetrahydrofuran
930552	Nitrosopyrrolidine, n D	137268	Thiram E,D
924163	Nitroso-di-n-butylamine, n D	108883	Toluene J
615532	Nitroso-di-n-methylurethane, n D	584849	Toluene diisocyanate D,L
99990	Nitrotoluene, 4 D	8001352	Toxaphene B,E
		93721	TP, 2,4,5- (Silvex) E,B
56382	Parathion, ethyl E,D	1	Tribromomethane A
298000	Parathion, methylE,D	75252	
1336363	PCBs G	120821	Trichlorothere 1.1.1
608935	Pentachlorobenzene B	71556	Trichloroethane, 1,1,1
76017	Pentachloroethane A	79005	Trichloroethane, 1,1,2 A,I
		79016	Trichloroethylene A
		75694	Trichlorofluoromethane A,I

Organic Contaminant Group (continued)

CAS No.		CAS No.		
933788	Trichlorophenol, 2,3,5 B			
95954	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5 B	7720787	Ferrous sulfate M	
88062	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6B			
609198	Trichlorophenol, 3,4,5 B	7439896	Iron M	
93765	Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4,5 E,B			
933788	Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane A,I	7439921	Lead M	
27323417	Triethanolamine D			
126727	Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate B	7439965	Manganese M	
		7439976	Mercury M	
108054	Vinyl acetate		•	
75014	Vinyl chloride A	7440020	Nickel ,	
		7718549	Nickel chloride M	
81812	Warfarin E,D	10102440	Nitrogen dioxide R	
·				
108383	Xylene, m J	7803512	Phosphine N	
95476	Xylene, o J	7789006	Potassium chromate M	
106423	Xylene, p J	151508	Potassium cyanide Q	
		506616	Potassium silver cyanide M,Q	
Inorganic Contaminant Group				
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		7783008	Selenious acid	
7429905	Aluminum X	7782492	Selenium N	
20859738	Aluminum phosphide	7440224	Silver	
7440360	Antimony , M	506649	Silver cyanide M,Q	
7440382	Arsenic M	7440235	Sodium (metallic) R	
1327533	Arsenic trioxide M	26628228	Sodium azide S	
1303339	Arsenic trisulfide M	7681494	Sodium fluoride N	
		7775113	Sodium chromate M	
7440393	Barium M	143339	Sodium cyanide Q	
542621	Barium cyanide M,Q	1310732	Sodium hydroxide R	
7440417	Beryllium X		•	
		1314325	Thallic oxide M	
7440439	Cadmium M	7440280	Thallium M	
13765190	Calcium chromate M	563688	Thallium acetate M	
7778543	Calcium hypochlorite R	6533739	Thallium carbonate M	
1333820	Chromic acid M,R	7791120	Thallium chloride M	
7440473	Chromium M	10102451	Thallium nitrate M	
	Chromium (III) M	12039520	Thallium selenide M	
	Chromium (VI) M	7446186	Thallium (I) sulfate M	
7440484	Cobalt M	7440291	Thorium O	
7440508	Copper			
544923	Copper cyanide M,Q			

Inorganic Contaminant Group (continued)

CAS No.				
1314621	Vanadium pentoxide M,R			
7440666	Zinc X			
557211	Zinc cyanide Q			
1314847	Zinc phosphide N			
7733020	Zinc sulfate X			
Explosive/	Propellants			
7664417	Ammonia R			
131748	Ammonium picrate S			
7773060	Ammonium sulfamate S			
460195	Cyanogen S,E			
2691410	Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine S			
302012	Hydrazine S			
55630	Nitroglycerine S			
99990	Nitrotoluene, 4 S			
26628228	Sodium azide			
99354	Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5 S			
118967	Trinitrotoluene S			
Organometallic Compound				
63294	Phenylmercurie acetate E,T			
630104	Selenourea N			
78002	Tetraethyl lead			